





## Communicated.

Extract from a letter written by the Officer in the Navy to a friend.  
U. S. Schooner GRAMMAR, Bay of St. Thomas, April 26, 1854.

"We left Norfolk on the 1st inst., and proceeding down Hampton Roads, on the following day got under-way for sea. After doubling Cape Henry, a squall appeared bearing N. E. Our captain thought it advisable to return to the Roads, and for this purpose fired two guns, and hoisted a Jack or signal flag for a pilot; but none appearing, and the wind hauling, which made it fair for sailing, about dark we stood again for sea. On the morning of the 3d, we were in the centre of the gulph stream, (which we were enabled to ascertain by the temperature of the water and air, as the former was 16 degrees warmer than the latter.) By 8 o'clock, A. M. the wind blew very hard from the N. E.; at 10 the Captain ordered all the sails to be close reefed, and by 12 A. M. the vessel lay to under close-reefed fore sail. The wind still continuing to increase, at 8 P. M. all hands were called on deck to save the schooner. The fore-top sail yard was lowered, the fore-top mast housed, the hatches battened down and every article on deck lashed fast. At midnight the gale still continued to increase, and the vessel to labor very much, when the Captain ordered the anchors to be cut away. At 2 o'clock, A. M. of the 5th, the stern boat was cut adrift, as she had filled. About this time a sea struck us and carried away our hammock nettings, when it was found necessary to lash the men fast on deck, lest they might be swept over-board. Soon after, we were visited by another sea, which bore off all our poultry and pigs. At 8 A. M. the axes were prepared to cut away the guns, when the wind hauled and blew a fresh gale from the S. E. during five days longer, accompanied by torrents of rain. During 7 days and nights we had no warm grub, (food) as the galley (cooking stove) is on the upper deck, which was constantly under water. On the 9th, the sun appeared once more to enliven us, when we found ourselves as far east as Block Island, and within a few hours run of N. York. In addition to the loss of our anchors and boat, &c. our sails and rigging are much damaged, the officers have lost their furniture and sustained injury in other respects. All I now regret is, that we had no proper representative of our National Legislature on board, who could have seen and judged personally of the sufferings of our officers and crew. Such a witness would doubtless contribute much to the benefit of the navy generally, at least to prevent officers and men from serving more than one year on board such small vessels.

Too much praise cannot be given to Capt. John White, of Boston, our commander, for his able management of the vessel in the late gale. He is well skilled in his profession, and combines with this knowledge, the mildness and humanity of the gentleman. All our officers on board deserve much praise, they conducted themselves with the utmost coolness and composure, although every moment threatened them with a watery grave.

**Very distressing—seven lives lost.**—The Erie Gazette of Thursday last, gives the particulars of a very melancholy accident which occurred near that place the day previous. It appears that a Sail Boat, with nine persons on board, was capsized on the lake, by a heavy squall of wind, and most distressing to relate, seven out of the nine met a watery grave. Among the sufferers we find the name of Thomas McConkey, deputy collector of the port of Erie, who we fear is the same gentleman who formerly resided in this borough.

**Awful Conflagration.**—A most destructive fire took place in New York on Friday last. Twenty or thirty houses totally destroyed. Loss upwards of 100,000 dollars.

**Teaching the Dumb to Speak.**—The Abbe Janet, has presented to the Academy of Caen, a young deaf and dumb pupil, whom he has succeeded in making speak in quite a correct manner. Several members put questions to him through his learned instructor in regard to his age, and his studies; to all which, he answered without embarrassment. But there is something strange and forced in his hollow and jolting voice, which is not at all agreeable to the ear, and which you would say come from an automaton, if the labor of the chest, and of the organ of speech did not advertise you to the contrary. He does not hear, at all, not even thunder; only he says when a carriage passes in the street, "I feel a noise under my feet."

**M. Janet entered into some details in regard to the manner to which he resorted to obtain this result.** He drew an open mouth, and traced in it a tongue in all the positions necessary for the emission of the different sounds. Some of them cost him a good deal of trouble, particularly the French nasal vowels. It took the pupil six months, before he could articulate the liquid L, the sound which he still pronounces the least distinctly.

**Free Trade.**—The man is still alive and in vigorous health, who commanded a schooner of one hundred and twenty tons in the trade between New York and Liverpool when that schooner was the only

for its object the union of all constitutional parties, in support of acknowledged constitutional principles, or neutral ground, and to the entire exclusion of all personal predilections. The measure proposed for the accomplishment of this object, are these:—

That a Convention of the Members of Congress, in the capacity of private citizens, be held before they separate. That they agree upon certain principles of national reform, which will rescue the constitution from the peril in which it now stands, and secure, for the future, a safe administration of the government. That they recommend to the people to organize on such principles, and to form their tickets for men pledged to their support. That State and District Conventions be formed on the same principles, by which concert of action and a complete organization of THE PEOPLE will be secured throughout the whole Union.

Such a plan, coming from such a source, would deserve universal regard. It would save us from the mortification of seeing so many ridiculous speculations on the next Presidency. Even the paper in which the above "Suggestions" originally appeared, would be prevented from falling into such palpable inconsistencies. Some of those who betray such an overbearing anxiety to thrust forward John McLean might, if selfish considerations were not too powerful, be induced to pause, and to consider what they are about. If the people can be induced to go for principles rather than for men, the political race of the "men of principle" in proportion to their interest, would soon be run. A death blow would be given to the "monster party," and party nominations, such as those of Van Buren and John McLean, would be easily nullified. The Constitution would then be restored to its original purity—commerce would revive—trade would flourish—industry would be employed and rewarded—the country would prosper, and the people would be happy. PATRICK HENRY.

Speaking of the business before Congress, the New York Daily Advertiser makes the following remark: "We cannot but think it strange that the affairs of the Post Office are suffered to remain 'unexplored and undisposed of, until this late period of the session.' It is, at first thought, strange that a Department, in which there has been admitted mismanagement and assumption of illegal power, should have been permitted to go on, during nearly six months of the session, without a full and proper investigation of its affairs. The reader should be aware, however, as we now remind him, that, if one branch of Congress could find it expedient to send a Committee to Philadelphia to look up the correspondence which members of their own body have held with the gentlemen connected with the Bank, and yet have not found time or inclination to examine the confessed delinquencies of one of the most important and delicate parts of the Governmental machine under its peculiar charge; if, we say, a proper scrutiny of the conduct of the Post Office has not been undertaken by one of the Houses of Congress, the other must be exonerated from blame on that score. The heavy debates on very momentous questions which have so constantly occupied the Senate, have not prevented the proper Committee of that body from looking into the affairs of the Post Office. That Committee is now steadily pursuing this object, ascertaining the true state of the Post Office Establishment; the causes which have produced, and the means by which it is to be extricated from its present embarrassments. A full report from that Committee may, no doubt, be expected some time before the rise of Congress.—Nat. Int.

**Preparing for Summer.**—It will be seen, by the proceedings of the House of Representatives on Saturday, that that body has determined to adjourn over from Thursday to Monday next, in order to give time to remove the carpets from the floors of its extensive Hall, and lay down mats in their stead, and also to provide for further admission of fresh air into the apartment. This looks as if an early adjournment of Congress was not calculated upon.—Nat. Int.

**The Senate of the U. States.**—The following Senators' terms of service will expire on the 3d of March, 1855, namely:—

Mr. Sprague, of Maine.  
Mr. Bell, of New Hampshire.  
Mr. Silsbee, of Massachusetts.  
Mr. Knight, of Rhode Island.  
Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey.  
Mr. Clayton, of Delaware.  
Mr. Leigh, of Virginia.  
Mr. Brown, of North Carolina.  
Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina.  
Mr. King, of Georgia.  
Mr. Bibb, of Kentucky.  
Mr. White, of Tennessee.  
Mr. Waggaman, of Louisiana.  
Mr. Poindexter, of Mississippi.  
Mr. Robinson, of Illinois.  
Mr. King, of Alabama.

Of these, Messrs. Silsbee, Clayton, Waggaman, Leigh, Frelinghuysen, Calhoun and Bibb, will, we think, undoubtedly, be re-elected, if they should desire it. We think it not improbable too, that Messrs. Poindexter and Sprague, may be re-elected. New Hampshire, we fear, is still too much under the domination of Isaac Hill, to admit a hope of the re-election of that sound Statesman and excellent

Alabama, and Mr. King, of Georgia, will be permitted to remain at home, by their respective states, and that Senators opposed to the usurpations of Andrew Jackson, will be sent in their places.

If our calculation be correct, and we believe it is more probable than any we have seen, the administration will lose by the election of 1855, three Senators and gain one. And in the ensuing session, the Senate will contain 32 Whigs to 19 Jacksons, or just two to one! The Senate is safe—it will continue, as it is now, to be the bulwark of the Constitution and the glory of the country. Del. Joffe.

We learn that ANDREW STEVENSON (now Speaker of the House of Representatives) was yesterday nominated to the Senate, by the President, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, and MARION DICKINSON, of New Jersey, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia.

New York, May 13.

**The Fruits of the Experiment.**—We have it from undoubted authority, that after 12 o'clock this day, when two new ships are to be launched, there will not be on the stocks, in any ship yard in New York, a single vessel of any sort building. This we take to be an indication more decisive than any other single one of the baleful effects of that 'Experiment' which has caused, is causing, and will, until it is arrested, continue to cause, commerce and credit to perish. At no period, we presume, since the embargo of 1807, has such a state of things, in regard to ship building, existed in the city. American.

**Daring Feat.**—Considerable attention has been excited for a few days past, by the daring feats of a painter, who, it is said, was formerly a sailor, and who has been engaged in painting the roofing on the steeple of the Dutch Reformed Church. Not content with the task required of him, which was comparatively safe and easy, he, on Monday last, ascended to the figure of the Fish, which is at an elevation of 150 feet from the ground, and standing upon it, placed his cap upon the ball which surmounts the spire. The fears of a large body of spectators were now sensibly excited for his safety; but their apprehensions were doubled, when he deliberately stretched himself at full length upon the Vane, holding by one hand to the upright bar of iron on which it is supported. To a laudamus, it was a terrible sight. To him, however, it doubtless only brought to mind the recollections of the dangers of the Sea. He descended in safety.—Frederick Exam.

Mr. Gwynne, of Madison county, Ohio, keeps 1200 head of cattle, for which he has ample lands and enclosures; and many of his neighbors, who are in the cattle business, have herds of from two to eight hundred, and lands in proportion. It is wonderful, to those who can carry back their recollection for a few years, when the whole State was an entire wilderness, to behold Ohio now outstripping most of the old States, in population and agricultural improvement.

**Thrilling Story.**—An extraordinary story is told by Captain Wallace, of a lover and his mistress, who were saved in a singular manner from the jaws of a shark.

A transport, with a part of a regiment on board, was sailing with a gentle breeze along the coast of Colony; one of the officers was leaning over the poop railing, conversing with a young lady who had inspired him with the tender passion. The fair was in the cabin in the act of handing a paper to her lover, when, overreaching herself, she fell into the sea, and supported by her clothes, drifted a-stern; the officer lost no time in plunging in after her, and upheld her with one arm. The sails were quickly backed, the ship lay to, and preparations were made to lower a boat, when, to the dismay of all on board, a large shark appeared under the keel of the vessel, and gliding towards his victims; a shout of terror from the agonized spectators called the attention of the officer to the approaching danger; he saw the monster's fearful length nearing him; he made a desperate effort, plunged and splashed the water so as to frighten the shark, who turned and dived out of his sight. The current had now carried the officer and the lady close to the vessel, when the shark appeared a second time, and was in the act of turning on his back to seize one of the hapless pair, when a private, of the officer's company, who was standing in the hammock nettings, jumped fearlessly overboard with a bayonet in his hand, which he plunged into the back of the shark, which instantly disappearing, the three were released from their perilous situation.

**Romance in Real Life.**—There has lately returned to Paris, a Lieutenant of the French army, who was taken prisoner in the disastrous campaign undertaken by Napoleon against Russia. He was sent into Siberia, and during twenty years of his captivity never found a single opportunity of making any communication of his existence to his family, who believed him to be dead. Consequently, on presenting himself, his father and mother both rejected him as an impostor; for in addition to the changes effected by time

and his personage, he refused to return to his arms. This circumstance, it is said, afforded business for the tribunals.

Prescott who recently escaped with another from the gaol at Keen, N. H. by the aid of a pewter key, of "domestic manufacture," returned voluntarily a few days since and demanded re-admittance. Prescott excused himself for taking the unceremonious furlough, by stating that he had some important private business to transact, and concluded it best to attend to it himself. This fellow deserves to be turned out of gaol for such innovations upon prison discipline—indeed he ought not to have been received back again at all without proper acknowledgements for such manifest irregularity.—Conn. Env.

Montrose, Susquehanna c'y, May 15. Pigeons.—We are informed that Pigeons in immense numbers have made a lodgment this spring in the eastern part of this County, similar to that which they made in another part of the County a few years ago.

They have taken possession of, and appropriated to their use, a territory of about nine miles in length, and two miles in width; every foot of which, and almost every tree and branch of a tree upon it, are constantly occupied by them. Many persons have visited this pigeon colony from mere curiosity, and no doubt were well satisfied for their trouble. It is presumable that the beech woods are indebted for this pigeon visit to the abundant crop of beech-nuts produced last season; by which they are abundantly supplied with food. Volunteer.

**Lesson to Mute Coquettes.**—A Dublin paper mentions a melancholy affair which not long since took place near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, in Ireland. It will serve as a lesson to young men who engage the affection of susceptible damsels, and then without any apparent cause desert them.

The daughter of a respectable farmer listened to the addresses of a young gentleman in the neighborhood, and conceived for him a strong affection, although at first she received his profession with reluctance. The story of their mutual attachment of course became known, and the young woman finding that her lover grew less ardent, and expressed a reluctance to comply with his matrimonial engagements, one evening resolved to be informed of his intentions, and invited him to tea, in the absence of her parents, when peremptorily putting the question to him, and receiving an evasive answer, she lodged the contents of a loaded pistol in his breast. She was immediately apprehended and avowed herself guilty of the murder, at the same time declaring her motives.

**Seasonable Goods.**—The following advertisement we copy from the 'Newport Herald of the Times,' of Thursday: "Rose blankets, Flannels!!! and other seasonable goods—for sale by E. F. NEWTON."

ADAMS & JEFFERSON.

The annexed interesting description of the personal appearance of Adams and Jefferson, is extracted from the 'Familiar Letters on Public Characters':—"Mr. Adams, on the day of his inauguration (March 4, 1797,) was in his 62d year. He was dressed in a full suit of

pearl colored broadcloth, with powdered hair. He then was bald on the top of his head. Mr. Adams was of middle stature, and full person; and of slow, deliberate manner, unless he was excited; and when this happened, he expressed himself with great energy. Mr. Adams was a man of strong mind, of great learning, and of eminent ability to use knowledge both in speech and writing. He was ever a man of purest morals; and is said to have been a firm believer in Christianity, not from habit and example, but from diligent investigation of its proofs. He had an uncompromising regard for his own opinion; and was strongly contrasted with Washington in this respect. He seemed to have supposed that his opinion could not be corrected by those of other men, nor bettered by any comparison.

He had been, from early manhood, a zealous patriot, and had rendered most essential services to his country, at home and abroad. These he seems to have had in mind. He well remembered the painful struggle experienced in Europe, to obtain aid for the patriots at home, and an acknowledgment of independence, from governments there, while the war was yet regarded, by England, as rebellion. He ought to have known, as would seem from his own writings, in what manner public services are estimated.

An individual can easily remember how much good he has done to a community; but those who are benefited, easily forget. If public ingratitude is common it is very natural. It is not improbable that Mr. Adams was impatient in finding how much more the easily understood services of military men were appreciated, than were the secluded, though no less important ones of diplomatic agency and cabinet counsel. So made up, from natural propensities, and from the circumstances of his life, Mr. Adams came to the presidency at the time when more forbearance and discretion were required, than he is supposed to have had. He seems to have been deficient in the rare excellence of a statesman, who can see his way through the shedding of blood. Greatly as we deplore the delusion under which these mad-captives labor, it is not more absurd, nor half so dangerous as that which is fostered within the bosom of our own community by men who profess to think that in exciting a servile war and fanning the bands of political union, they are like the prosecutors of old, 'doing God service.' N. F. Conn. Adv.

neither full nor thin in body. His limbs were long, and loosely jointed. His hair was of a reddish tinge, combed loosely over the forehead, and at the sides, and tied behind. His complexion was light or sandy. His forehead, rather high and broad. His eyebrows long and straight; his eyes blue, his cheek bones high, his face broad beneath his eyes, his chin long, and his mouth large. His dress was a black coat, and light underclothes. He had no polish of manners, but a simplicity and sobriety of deportment. He was quiet and unobtrusive, and yet a stranger would perceive, that he was in the presence of one who was not a common man. His manner of conversing was calm and deliberate, and free from all gesticulation; but he spoke like one who considered himself entitled to deference; and as though he measured what he said by some standard of self-complacency. The expression of his face was that of thoughtfulness and observation; and, certainly not that of openness and frankness. When speaking he did not look at his auditor, but cast his eyes towards the ceiling, or any where but at the eye of his auditor. He had already been the subject of some descriptions, and an object of curiosity; even to a very young man. These personal descriptions are from memory, after the lapse of many years, and may not accord with those of persons, who had more, and better opportunities to observe; and are not, therefore, offered with confidence, that Mr. Jefferson is here in all respects justly described.

LATE AND IMPORTANT.

New York, May 19.

The packet ship *Poland*, arrived yesterday afternoon, sailed from Havre on the 16th ult. and we have received papers to the 15th, with Paris papers to the 14th inclusive. Their contents are interesting. France is evidently in a state of fermentation. The press and the people will not endure the recent measures of the government. The troops have, it is true, suppressed the insurrection at Lyons, after killing, as it is said, nearly 600 of the people; but it is questionable whether they have put down the spirit which appears to prevail generally against the recent law prohibiting political meetings.

From a Havre paper of the 15th, we learn that an insurrectionary movement took place at Paris, the preceding day—but order was restored before night. A Paris paper of the 12th says—"On the reception of very important despatches from the Government, by the maritime department at Brest, Capt. Briux, of the brig *Cuirassier*, was immediately sent for. The Government despatches were delivered to him, with instructions to sail without delay for the U. States; and to make the passage with the greatest possible speed. A quarter of an hour after, the *Cuirassier* was under sail."

[Passengers in the *Poland*, state that it was fully believed in France that our Government would retaliate the refusal of the French Chambers to fulfil the treaty; and that the sloop of war was despatched to make explanations.—We do not find any allusion to the subject in the proceedings of the French Chambers.]

DISTURBANCE AT PARIS.

(Correspondence of the Havre Journal.)

PARIS, April 4. "As soon as Lyons was quieted, the disturbers of the peace repaired to Paris, for the purpose of creating the confusion which was promised when the Chambers was discussing the law upon secret associations. The combat commenced at 5 o'clock last evening, in the quarter *Saint Martin*. All Paris is under arms. A colonel of the 4th legion has had his arm broken, and a number of officers have been wounded, and several killed. About midnight the firing was suspended, with the intention of re-commencing it in the morning, at which latter period our troops made a vigorous attack upon the insurgents. The Dukes of Orleans and Nemours have been on horseback from 7 o'clock this morning, and the most effectual measures have been taken to-day to put down this ridiculous enterprise. The result cannot be doubted.

CHAMBER, 4 P. M.

All is over. Our troops have conquered. The National Guards seconded them with the greatest heroism. They shot down 47 Republicans in one place, and 26 in another, and a great number have been arrested. The two Princes remained all day in the most exposed situations, and were received by the insurgents with a discharge of fire-arms, which fortunately did them no injury.

The Chambers went in a body to the King to declare their interest in himself and his family, and their desire to do every thing in their power to assist him in suppressing the insurrection.

**The Mormon War in Missouri** is about to be renewed. A fanatical leader, styled General Joe Smith, has sent forth, in the form of a circular, his pretended revelations from on high, requiring the aid of the faithful to "expel the infidels from the Holy Land." About 500 are said to be on the move, and they are armed with dirks, swords, pistols, guns, and other hostile weapons. The prophet, it is said, has a sword more than four feet long, and professes an expectation of sharing the fall of a martyr in the coming contest.

We really hope there will be found enough of good sense on the part of the people, and of official firmness on the part of the state authorities, to prevent the

in the Senate yesterday, Mr. W. was, in presenting a paper from Lancaster, (Pa.) on the subject of the effect of the illegal and unconstitutional removal of the public Deposites, expressed pretty much at large his views of the present aspect of public affairs, as well as of the prospect for the future. In doing so, he resorted to the views which he had expressed early in the session, of the probable consequence of the control assumed by the Executive over the currency of the country, and to the remedy which he had felt it to be his duty to propose in the shape of a bill for renewing for a limited time the Charter of the Bank of the U. States. The last notice he had given in regard to this bill, he said, had been that he would call it up on the 21st of April. But, before the 21st of April arrived, the other branch of the Legislature had, by a decisive vote, destroyed the existing probability of such a measure receiving the sanction of that body. The Executive branch being known to be opposed to any action of the Government in that direction, he had thought it, and he now thought it, unnecessary to press that bill upon the attention of the Senate. When, therefore, if ever, he should move the Senate to take it up for consideration, was at present wholly uncertain.

Mr. W. went on to present some views, in his usual forcible and impressive manner, of the general subject of the condition and prospects of the country. He stated his belief that the conviction was becoming universal, even amongst those who usually wished to believe otherwise, that "the experiment," as it is authoritatively well as familiarly termed, has failed. Whatever casual or temporary relief circumstances might produce, certain parts of the country or the people, yet if no remedy be

Mr. W. expressed the opinion that such a summer and autumn are to be passed through as the whole country has never seen.

He demanded, whether the friends of the Administration in Congress were ready to break up and go home without attempting anything, either in present action, or in prospect, to relieve the country from its suffering condition. He believed, for his part, that they were bound, by every consideration of conscience and of duty, to carry through Congress some measure of effectual relief. "The evil under which the people suffer, springs from no external misfortune: it is from within; it is the consequence either of bad law or bad administration of the law. It is, Mr. W. argued, a political evil—a political infection, one which the three branches of the Government could, were they so disposed, cure in a week. This, he said, was a case pressing heavily upon the consciences of those who produced the change in the condition of the country. We (said he) have not removed the deposits, we have not violated the law, or broken the Constitution. We, on the contrary, have foretold and deprecated the existing consequences of that measure, yes, foretold them, so long ago as when we were smiled at as prophets evil, or prophets false, and the mention of distress was the provocation to sneers and sarcasms from gentlemen on the opposite side. As to any law of Congress to confirm the present state of things, it would only be to make the distress perpetual; it would only be to give legal countenance to that which is already an extreme evil. Mr. W. went on to say, that no man in either House could be more desirous than himself for an early adjournment of Congress; but he was not willing, anxious as he was to adjourn, until those who hold the power in the Government should say that they have nothing to propose to relieve the people. In a word, upon those who hold the power, he meant to leave the responsibility for the present state of things.

This was the general scope of Mr. WEBSTER'S speech, at which we take this brief notice in anticipation, because as the author of the project for extending the Bank charter, and as Chairman of the Financial Committee of the body to which he belongs, the views which Mr. W. takes of things, as they stand at the passing moment, will be of deep interest to all our readers.—Nat. Int. May 21.

Mr. CLAY took occasion, yesterday, in presenting to the Senate some memorials, and especially one from Doylestown, in Bucks county, Pa. to animadvert seriously for the most part, but in part playfully, to the present state of the country. Among the opinions expressed by the memorialists is one which Mr. CLAY said he must decidedly entertain in common with them, that, after the vote by one branch of Congress that the removal of the deposits by the Secretary of the Treasury was unjustifiable and unconstitutional, it was the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury instantly to have restored the deposits to the place from which they had been illegally taken; and such, he said, would have been the course of any Secretary of the Treasury who entertained a proper sense of the propriety of his own judgment, and of the respect which was due to the deliberate opinion of the Senate, or of the House of Representatives, on such a question as this, when it came in conflict with his own. Mr. Clay added, that if there was, in either House of Congress, a single individual whose private judgment approved of the removal of the deposits as an original act, independent of party considerations, or of the circumstances, he had yet to meet with that man.

As to the question yesterday addressed by the Senator from Massachusetts to those who hold the power, whether they meant to adjourn without taking any measure to relieve the country from its present suffering, Mr. C. said, he verily believed that they did not know what to do.

## Communicated.

Extract from a letter written by the Officer in the Navy to a friend.

U. S. Schooner GRAMMAR, Bay of St. Thomas, April 26, 1854.

"We left Norfolk on the 1st inst., and proceeding down Hampton Roads, on the following day got under-way for sea. After doubling Cape Henry, a squall appeared bearing N. E. Our captain thought it advisable to return to the Roads, and for this purpose fired two guns, and hoisted a Jack or signal flag for a pilot; but none appearing, and the wind hauling, which made it fair for sailing, about dark we stood again for sea. On the morning of the 3d, we were in the centre of the gulph stream, (which we were enabled to ascertain by the temperature of the water and air, as the former was 16 degrees warmer than the latter.) By 8 o'clock, A. M. the wind blew very hard from the N. E.; at 10 the Captain ordered all the sails to be close reefed, and by 12 A. M. the vessel lay to under close-reefed fore sail. The wind still continuing to increase, at 8 P. M. all hands were called on deck to save the schooner. The fore-top sail yard was lowered, the fore-top mast housed, the hatches battened down and every article on deck lashed fast. At midnight the gale still continued to increase, and the vessel to labor very much, when the Captain ordered the anchors to be cut away. At 2 o'clock, A. M. of the 5th, the stern boat was cut adrift, as she had filled. About this time a sea struck us and carried away our hammock nettings, when it was found necessary to lash the men fast on deck, lest they might be swept over-board. Soon after, we were visited by another sea, which bore off all our poultry and pigs. At 8 A. M. the axes were prepared to cut away the guns, when the wind hauled and blew a fresh gale from the S. E. during five days longer, accompanied by torrents of rain. During 7 days and nights we had no warm grub, (food) as the galley (cooking stove) is on the upper deck, which was constantly under water. On the 9th, the sun appeared once more to enliven us, when we found ourselves as far east as Block Island, and within a few hours run of N. York. In addition to the loss of our anchors and boat, &c. our sails and rigging are much damaged, the officers have lost their furniture and sustained injury in other respects. All I now regret is, that we had no proper representative of our National Legislature on board, who could have seen and judged personally of the sufferings of our officers and crew. Such a witness would doubtless contribute much to the benefit of the navy generally, at least to prevent officers and men from serving more than one year on board such small vessels.

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**Awful Conflagration.**—A most destructive fire took place in New York on Friday last. Twenty or thirty houses totally destroyed. Loss upwards of 100,000 dollars.

**Teaching the Dumb to Speak.**—The Abbe Janet, has presented to the Academy of Caen, a young deaf and dumb pupil, whom he has succeeded in making speak in quite a correct manner. Several members put questions to him through his learned instructor in regard to his age, and his studies; to all which, he answered without embarrassment. But there is something strange and forced in his hollow and jolting voice, which is not at all agreeable to the ear, and which you would say come from an automaton, if the labor of the chest, and of the organ of speech did not advertise you to the contrary. He does not hear, at all, not even thunder; only he says when a carriage passes in the street, "I feel a noise under my feet."

**M. Janet entered into some details in regard to the manner to which he resorted to obtain this result.** He drew an open mouth, and traced in it a tongue in all the positions necessary for the emission of the different sounds. Some of them cost him a good deal of trouble, particularly the French nasal vowels. It took the pupil six months, before he could articulate the liquid L, the sound which he still pronounces the least distinctly.

**Free Trade.**—The man is still alive and in vigorous health, who commanded a schooner of one hundred and twenty tons in the trade between New York and Liverpool when that schooner was the only

for its object the union of all constitutional parties, in support of acknowledged constitutional principles, or neutral ground, and to the entire exclusion of all personal predilections. The measure proposed for the accomplishment of this object, are these:—

That a Convention of the Members of Congress, in the capacity of private citizens, be held before they separate. That they agree upon certain principles of national reform, which will rescue the constitution from the peril in which it now stands, and secure, for the future, a safe administration of the government. That they recommend to the people to organize on such principles, and to form their tickets for men pledged to their support. That State and District Conventions be formed on the same principles, by which concert of action and a complete organization of THE PEOPLE will be secured throughout the whole Union.

Such a plan, coming from such a source, would deserve universal regard. It would save us from the mortification of seeing so many ridiculous speculations on the next Presidency. Even the paper in which the above "Suggestions" originally appeared, would be prevented from falling into such palpable inconsistencies. Some of those who betray such an overbearing anxiety to thrust forward John McLean might, if selfish considerations were not too powerful, be induced to pause, and to consider what they are about. If the people can be induced to go for principles rather than for men, the political race of the "men of principle" in proportion to their interest, would soon be run. A death blow would be given to the "monster party," and party nominations, such as those of Van Buren and John McLean, would be easily nullified. The Constitution would then be restored to its original purity—commerce would revive—trade would flourish—industry would be employed and rewarded—the country would prosper, and the people would be happy. PATRICK HENRY.

Speaking of the business before Congress, the New York Daily Advertiser makes the following remark: "We cannot but think it strange that the affairs of the Post Office are suffered to remain 'unexplored and undisposed of, until this late period of the session.' It is, at first thought, strange that a Department, in which there has been admitted mismanagement and assumption of illegal power, should have been permitted to go on, during nearly six months of the session, without a full and proper investigation of its affairs. The reader should be aware, however, as we now remind him, that, if one branch of Congress could find it expedient to send a Committee to Philadelphia to look up the correspondence which members of their own body have held with the gentlemen connected with the Bank, and yet have not found time or inclination to examine the confessed delinquencies of one of the most important and delicate parts of the Governmental machine under its peculiar charge; if, we say, a proper scrutiny of the conduct of the Post Office has not been undertaken by one of the Houses of Congress, the other must be exonerated from blame on that score. The heavy debates on very momentous questions which have so constantly occupied the Senate, have not prevented the proper Committee of that body from looking into the affairs of the Post Office. That Committee is now steadily pursuing this object, ascertaining the true state of the Post Office Establishment; the causes which have produced, and the means by which it is to be extricated from its present embarrassments. A full report from that Committee may, no doubt, be expected some time before the rise of Congress.—Nat. Int.

**Preparing for Summer.**—It will be seen, by the proceedings of the House of Representatives on Saturday, that that body has determined to adjourn over from Thursday to Monday next, in order to give time to remove the carpets from the floors of its extensive Hall, and lay down mats in their stead, and also to provide for further admission of fresh air into the apartment. This looks as if an early adjournment of Congress was not calculated upon.—Nat. Int.

**The Senate of the U. States.**—The following Senators' terms of service will expire on the 3d of March, 1855, namely:—

Mr. Sprague, of Maine.  
Mr. Bell, of New Hampshire.  
Mr. Silsbee, of Massachusetts.  
Mr. Knight, of Rhode Island.  
Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey.  
Mr. Clayton, of Delaware.  
Mr. Leigh, of Virginia.  
Mr. Brown, of North Carolina.  
Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina.  
Mr. King, of Georgia.  
Mr. Bibb, of Kentucky.  
Mr. White, of Tennessee.  
Mr. Waggaman, of Louisiana.  
Mr. Poindexter, of Mississippi.  
Mr. Robinson, of Illinois.  
Mr. King, of Alabama.

Of these, Messrs. Silsbee, Clayton, Waggaman, Leigh, Frelinghuysen, Calhoun and Bibb, will, we think, undoubtedly, be re-elected, if they should desire it. We think it not improbable too, that Messrs. Poindexter and Sprague, may be re-elected. New Hampshire, we fear, is still too much under the domination of Isaac Hill, to admit a hope of the re-election of that sound Statesman and excellent

Alabama, and Mr. King, of Georgia, will be permitted to remain at home, by their respective states, and that Senators opposed to the usurpations of Andrew Jackson, will be sent in their places.

If our calculation be correct, and we believe it is more probable than any we have seen, the administration will lose by the election of 1855, three Senators and gain one. And in the ensuing session, the Senate will contain 32 Whigs to 19 Jacksons, or just two to one! The Senate is safe—it will continue, as it is now, to be the bulw



they are afraid to stay, and afraid to return: they are between two fires—afraid of JACKSON if they remain, & of their constituents if they go home. In the mean time they mean to do nothing to recover possession of the public treasure; if they mean to do nothing to relieve the distress which pervades the country, Mr. C. said he was himself ready to concur with them in fixing the earliest practicable day for adjournment, after passing the bills necessary to carry on the Government.

What would be the consequence of such contempt, by those in power, of the successive evidences of public opinion, presented from day to day, and from week to week, it was easy to foresee. Already, he said, the whole "party" was crumbling away; sinking, like the banks of the Mississippi undermined by the torrent, whole acres at a time. Why, said Mr. C. I am told that the whole Regency of New York, taking the alarm, has fled from Albany, and taken refuge in this city. Whether they would or would not be re-demanded by Governor MARCY, under the laws in such cases made and provided, he could not say; but if they remained, he hoped they would be allowed the benefit of all the rights of hospitality due to such distinguished guests. For himself, he consoled with the gentlemen, in this trying time of their misfortunes, and trusted that they would be able to bear them with manly fortitude and Christian resignation.

If any one who heard this part of Mr. C.'s speech was able to look grave upon it, we confess it was not we.

Not Int. May 22.

In the course of yesterday's Debate, Mr. CLAY having denounced, as contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, the omission of the President of the U. States to nominate to the Senate, for confirmation of the present Secretary of the Treasury and other officers, though the Senate has been now nearly six months in session; Mr. WEBSTER rose, for the purpose of showing the views of this subject entertained by the great first President of the United States, and practised upon by every Administration in this Government, up to the beginning of the present. For this purpose, Mr. W. quoted from the record the following:

Message from the President of the United States to the Senate of the United States, Feb. 9, 1790.

Continuation of the Senate:

Among the persons appointed, during the last session, to offices under the National Government, there were some who declined serving. Their names and offices are specified in the first column of the foregoing list. I supplied these vacancies, agreeably to the Constitution, by temporary appointments, which you will find mentioned in the second column of the list. These appointments will expire with your present session, and indeed ought not to endure longer than until others can be regularly made. For that purpose, I now nominate to you the persons named in the third column of the list, as being, in my opinion, qualified to fill the offices opposite to their names in the first.

G. WASHINGTON.

In our last paper we noticed the fact that Mr. Rush had resigned the office of Secretary to the Bank Investigating Committee. Since this occurred he has published a correspondence between the Chairman of the Committee and himself, in which he has indulged in a deal of invective against the officers of the Bank, and has shown that he was unfitted, by his rancorous prejudices, for the station of an impartial recorder of the proceedings of an impartial committee. The Committee have, very properly, reprehended the publication of his philippic, and poor Richard appears to fare but poorly among either old or new friends, in Philadelphia.

In his letter he says that he regarded the business of the Committee as involving "public liberty itself, and felt that hardly to sit by whilst, as the chosen agents of a great people, the committee proceeded with their examination, would be a privilege as well as a duty; and that "these were considerations to excite any man to the duty of co-operation in your work, however small was his part in it," but that as the business would require his attention after four o'clock of each day, he could not continue to serve. What a half-day patriot he must be! willing to peril life, fortune and honor, for the good of the country, and regarding the business of the committee as of vital importance to "public liberty," he could not forego his afternoon nap for the sake of serving his country.

Mutiny Telegraph.

The New York Evening Post declares that "a majority of the United States Senate are odious to the American people." As a proof of the hostile feelings which the people entertain towards a majority of the Senate, we may recite the recent elections in the cities of New York, Troy and Albany, in Rochester, in Reading, in New Brunswick, in Portland, the whole State of Virginia, the state of Connecticut, the opinions of the house of representatives and governor of Rhode Island, and divers other places and men: To us it appears that all signs of the times indicate that a majority of the Senate are at this time as popular as any majority ever was, and that before the fall elections, there will not be five states to sustain the measures of Gen. Jackson. Phil. Gaz.

One Animal preys on another.—A large Hawk was lately taken on the coast of England, in which was found a clever-sized King. On opening the coddling a small bird was found perched in his maw. On opening the King, an angle worm and several marine insects were found established in close quarters.

## ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. May 26, 1834.

The wagon price of Flour in Baltimore, on Saturday last, was \$4 75.

We have at last found out what the Editor of the Compiler meant by his paragraph relative to us. We had the affront, a few weeks ago, to mention that the President had, by removing the government deposits from a safe Bank to doubtful ones, occasioned a loss of the public money; and we added "hurrah for the experiment!" We find now that the loss to the government is greater than was then imagined—and shows the increased beauty of the "experiment."

It appears from a report from the Treasury Department, called for by resolution of the Senate, of 5th inst. and submitted to that body on the 19th, that, at the time of the recent failure of the District Bank, there was on deposit \$30,000 in the Bank of Alexandria, \$20,000 in the Bank of Mechanics' Bank, and \$14,000 of the public money, in the Bank of Washington—making a total of \$104,000.

Torch Light.

This "glory" and "reform" and "economy" are expensive things to the people.

We learn that two young men from this country, who were on their way to the West with a view of purchasing land, had the misfortune to be relieved of part of their money, about 2 miles from Pittsburg. The amount abducted was near \$300, in specie. Good notes, such as those of the Bank of Gettysburg, are more safely transported than silver—and answer the same purpose in the West.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of three of the Bank Directors, White, Alley, and M. A. Hester.

We learn from the Massillon Gazette, that the village of Millersburg, Ohio, was nearly destroyed by fire on Sunday week. Thirty buildings were consumed; 18 of which were dwelling-houses, the jail, and other public buildings.

York, (Pa.) May 20, 1834.

Codorus Navigation.—The rafts and arks arrived here during the past week have been so numerous that we have not been able to obtain the particulars in all cases, as to the names of owners, date of arrival, freight, &c.—Among the rest two arks arrived on Saturday last, laden with wheat for George Small & Sons. The two together brought about 3000 bushels.

The dealers in lumber here are beginning to arrest the business which hitherto was done at the landings on the Susquehanna. Wagons are loading daily for Adams, for Frederick and Baltimore counties in Maryland. Thus far, the beginning of the navigation realizes the most sanguine anticipations, which had been formed of it as a channel of business and trade.

It is stated in the Lynchburg Virginian, that one of the Cherokee delegation of Indians, on his way to Washington on a mission from the tribe, was arrested in Crawford county, Arkansas Territory, for debt, and required to give bail. He was discharged by two justices of the peace, upon the ground that as the Ambassador of a foreign power, he could not be held to bail. This is a new variety of Indian Question, and a curious one.

Every body recollects what an outcry was made, during the administration of Mr. Adams, about the extravagance of the different Departments—the Post Office Department along with the rest. But every body don't recollect, perhaps, that at that time there were only thirty-eight Clerks in that Department. Nor does every body know the fact that we wish to make known, that there are now ninety-two Clerks and Agents in that Department. Nor does every body know the further fact, that the sum of \$31,334 31, has been applied for, as additional Clerk hire for that Department. Thus, in the first place, the number of Clerks is more than doubled, and in the second place the snug sum of \$31,334 31, is required for still an additional number. This is the way the people's money goes—this is reform with a vengeance. Torch Light.

In the late disturbances in Lyons, it was found necessary to withhold the movements of the citizens, and the mail was also stopped. We have before us some Paris papers, for which we are indebted to a friend, from which it would appear that the magistracy of Lyons did their best to supply the deficiency caused by the above noted restrictions; the Mayor issued a proclamation, from which we extract the following:

"Pour démentir ce pendant cette opinion, qui ne dépend pas de l'autorité, mais qui est le résultat de désordres auxquels les habitants n'ont pas su s'opposer avec énergie, on vient d'autoriser, autant qu'il sera possible la circulation des femmes."

Which means, that to prevent inconveniences from confining the men and stopping the mails, the women were to be allowed to circulate as much as possible.

U. S. Gaz.

The New York Courier, says—A private letter, to a friend of ours, estimates the number of persons killed at Lyons at 1200; 500 in one church; 300 in another; and the remainder believed to amount to 400.

From the Franklin Fan, W. Review.

### THE LOST CHILD.

It is seldom we have been called on to record a more affecting, or heart-touching incident than the following. On Monday, 21st instant, a little boy, named Franklin, about four years of age, son of Mr. Wm. Bond, living on Leiper's Forks of West Harpeth, in this county, had wandered away in company with two of his play-mates, to a considerable distance from home. Here while amusing themselves, his little companions unthinkingly left him, and finding himself alone, and apparently in a strange place, he became alarmed, and starting off in quite a different direction from his father's house, soon lost himself in the woods. The distress and anxiety of the bereaved parents, on discovering their loss, will be imagined. The whole neighborhood with a feeling and a spirit that did honor to themselves, and to human nature, turned out, and for two long weary days, and sleepless nights, the search was kept up without either trace or tidings of the lost child. On Wednesday morning, it is estimated that more than three hundred of the neighbors had collected to give their assistance. Two hundred and fifty-four on horse and foot, formed into lines, with horns for the purpose, and at the end, for the purpose of traversing the country, and covering every foot of ground, as the last and most effectual means of discovery.

The plan was successful. Late in the afternoon, the child, having been several times directly in the line of those on search, being frightened at the unusual bustle and array of so many individuals, made his way unobserved till he unexpectedly arrived at the house of Mr. Samuel Williams. Here the infant wanderer was kindly received, and the welcome tidings of his recovery quickly communicated to his almost disconsolate father and mother. The little fellow was a good deal exhausted from hunger and fatigue, having been without food from the time he strayed off, until discovered. He had slept the first night in a hollow log, and a second, on a bed of leaves. Once or twice he heard his father who was looking for him through the woods calling him by name, and innocently asked him, "father why didn't you come to me when I answered you?" and told him he "saw him in the woods, carrying fire in his hands."

It would be impossible for us to portray the feelings of the parents on the sudden change from despair to certainty; they may be more readily conceived than described. All present participated in the joy and satisfaction which the event occasioned. The out-breaking of parental tenderness was like the gushing forth of a fountain in the sandy desert; and the appearance and countenances of the group around, sufficiently indicated that there are yet many noble feelings and generous affections mingled with the darker attributes of humanity, that like the first bright flowers of the early spring, grow up among the thorns and thistles so thickly strewn along the weary pathway of human life.

A susceptible thief.—John Hamilton was brought up for stealing a coat from his boarding house in Mulberry street. When placed at the bar he delivered himself as follows:—"You are a magistrate, and a rich man, I'm a thief, and a poor man, so you can't enter into my feelings and consequently I don't want you to trifle with or pain them by a long rigorous examination. I wanted a coat and I stole one. I have been detected, and I must be punished for it. I know it's your duty to commit me, so do it off hand, and let me be tried as soon as possible, and you will confer a special favor on me." He was committed.—N. Y. Trans.

A friend who came into Albany last week from Schoharie county, mentions to us that the passengers were frequently invited to turn out and help the driver to get the stage through the snow drifts; and it was added, that a woman on Thursday, the 15th of May, in attempting to go from one dwelling to another, on the Haelden barracks, became chilled, stopped on the road, and was frozen to death.

U. S. Gaz.

Extract from a letter, dated Washington, Vt. May 15.

Thursday, 2 o'clock, P. M.—We have at this time two feet snow, and it still continues falling.

A Good Joke.—An Efficient Committee of Vigilance.—The Argus of Tuesday contained the names of 405 persons; as composing the Regency Committee of Vigilance for the 2d Ward, where the Regency ticket received only 377 votes! This vigilant Committee deserves an extra allowance of "Spoils" for getting so large a number of their own votes into the Box! Albany Evening Journal.

The publication of the correspondence between Mr. Rush and the bank committee, excited some astonishment. The National Gazette of yesterday, intimates that Mr. Rush caused the publication, and adds "we learn that the committee of whom he was secretary, passed unanimously, on Saturday, a resolution, reprehending the publication of his letters to them. Other resolutions, it is said, were offered, containing heavy sentence upon his conduct and language."—U. S. Gaz.

Living without Food.—Animals support want much longer than is generally supposed. A cat has been known to live without food, an antelope twenty, and a very large wild cat twenty; an eagle has survived twenty-two days, and a badger one month, and several dogs thirty-six days. In the memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, there is an account of a slut which, having been shut up alone in a counting house, existed 40 days without

any other nourishment than the stuff on the wool of a mattress which she had torn to pieces. A crocodile will live 2 months without food, a scorpion 3, a bear 6, a camelion 8, and a viper 10. Valiant had a spider that lived nearly a year without food, and was so far from being weakened, that it immediately killed another large spider equally vigorous, but not so hungry, which was put along with it. The celebrated John Hunter, inclosed a load between two stone flower pots, and found it as lively as ever after fourteen months. Land tortoises have lived without food for 18 months, and a beetle is known to have been kept in a state of perfect abstinence for three years, when it contrived to make its escape. There is also a well authenticated account of two serpents living in a bottle without any food for five years.

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON: On perusing the National Intelligencer of yesterday, I was struck with the business-like air, and brevity, of the letter of resignation of the late distinguished Representative from Connecticut, the Honorable SAMUEL A. FOOT. It is in these words:

"NEW HAVEN, 9th May, 1834.  
SIR: I have this day resigned my seat as a member of the 23d Congress.  
Yours, very respectfully,  
SAM'L A. FOOT."

HON. SPEAKER OF THE H. R. The Foots in all countries, seem to have been remarkable for their brevity and precision. SAMUEL FOOT, the celebrated Comedian, and distinguished writer of light Comedies, has transmitted to us a correspondence with his mother, quite as laconic, as that of our S. A. FOOT with the Speaker. The old lady, it appears, had been arrested for debt, and she communicated her misfortune to her son in the following epistle:

"MY DEAR SON:  
I am in jail.  
Your affectionate mother,  
MARY FOOT."

Foot had been arrested himself the day before the letter reached him, on a *capias ad sat.* and he replied in the following terms:

"MY DEAR MOTHER:  
So am I too.  
Your affectionate son,  
SAM'L FOOT."

The following singular resolution was passed by the committee of investigation. The demand made is one that ought not and could not be complied with:—  
Resolved, That the President and Directors of the Bank, be requested to furnish the committee with copies of all correspondence between the President of the Bank, or any of its officers, with members of congress, or of unanswered letters received from any one of them, since the first day of July, 1832, touching the renewal of the charter of the Bank, the removal or restoration of the public deposits, or touching the business transactions of such members with the Bank."

### MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. James Williamson, John L. Fuller, Esq. of this borough, to Mrs. Jane Wolf, of Hoguestown, Cumberland county.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. F. R. Ruff, Mr. William Black, of Straban township, to Miss Jane Bailey, daughter of Mr. John Bailey, deceased, of Cumberland township.

On Thursday the 8th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Ruff, Mr. Jacob Noel to Miss Theresa Jacobs.

On the same day, by the Rev. A. G. Deininger, Mr. Philip Shriver to Mrs. Rebecca Jacobs, all of Berlin.

### DIED.

On the 15th inst. Mrs. Margaret Neely, wife of Mr. James Neely, of Tyrone township, aged 61 years.

At Baltimore, a few days since, in consequence of a fall from a stage, Mr. Benjamin Wells, formerly a driver between this place and York.

On Sunday the 11th inst. in Berlin, Mrs. Catharine Hubley, in the 53th year of her age.

### MINERAL WATER.

PREPARED in Doct. Fahnestock's Patent Stone-ware Fountain, constantly kept during the season, at the Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

May 26.

### DRUG STORE.

Zachariah Danner,

BEGS leave to inform the Public generally, that he has purchased the DRUG STORE formerly kept by Dr. HENRY SWISSER, on the Diamond, next door to Messrs. Dickey and Himes' Store; and that he has made considerable alterations in the shelving, and added largely to the Stock. He intends keeping a general assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Glass, Putty, PATENT MEDICINES.

and, in fact, every article that is usually kept in a Drug Store. He has engaged a young Physician, and his whole time to the business—which, together with the prices, he hopes will be a sufficient inducement for a generous public to give him a call. Country Physicians and Merchants supplied on the most favorable terms.

Gettysburg, May 26.

Gettysburg, May 26.

Gettysburg, May 26.

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Gettysburg, May 26.

## BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

Classical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books.

Also, BLANK BOOKS of every kind, and a general assortment of Primers and Toy-books for children, Slates, best Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket, and all kinds of Inkstands, Pocket Maps of the United States and several States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, faggy and common binding—all which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26.

## New Goods.

GEORGE ARNOLD

WISHES to inform his Friends & the Public generally, that he has again returned to his OLD STAND in Gettysburg, with a Splendid Stock of FRESH GOODS, as follows:

Dry Goods, Groceries,

HARDWARE, EDGE TOOLS,

QUEENSWARE.

Leighorn, Straw & Tuscan Bonnets, SHOES, BOOTS, HOSIERY, &c. &c.

with almost every other article in his line of business. He will receive in a few days, and constantly keep on hand, an assortment of

Hollow-Ware & Castings.

The Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

May 26.

## Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the Gettysburg & Black's Tavern Turnpike Road Company, will take notice, that an Election will be held at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on Friday the 20th day of June next, for the purpose of choosing One President, Six Managers, One Treasurer, and such other Officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year.

By order, DAVID WILLS, Sec'y.

May 26.

"Franklin Repository" insert.

## FRESH DRUGS

AND

MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has lately received a

LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

which he intends selling on most reasonable terms—amongst which are the following:

For Sulphur, Cream Tartar, Epsom Salts, Glauber do, Rosin do, Saltpetre do, Annatto, Aqua Fortis, Camphor, Calomel, Castor Oil, Senna, Manna, Elixir Paregoric, Do. Vitriol, Flor Benjoin, Do. Camomile, Fisher's Pills, Anderson's do, Lee's do, Hooper's do, Rushman's do, Chapman's do, Glycerine do, Liquorice Ball, Do. Root, Borax, Arrow Root, British Oil, Antimony, Tartaric Acid, Balsam Peru, Sulphur, Tarrington's, Bateman's Drops, Opodeldoc, Coccinea, Gum Arabic, Benjoin, Guaiacum, Shellac, &c. &c. &c.

Also, a Large & General Assortment of

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs, PAINT BRUSHES, GROCERIES, &c.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 19.

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Gettysburg, May 19.

## A LIST OF RETAILERS

Of Foreign Merchandise,

WITNESS the county of Adams, agreeably to a certificate of the same furnished to me by the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions of said County, designating those who have taken out their License for one year from the 1st of May, 1834.

SEVENTH CLASS.

T. J. Cooper & Co. \$12 50  
S. Fahnestock, 12 50  
Dickey & Himes, 12 50  
Henry Bittinger, 12 50

EIGHTH CLASS.

James Hixon, 10 00  
R. Smith, 10 00  
Wm. Reynolds, 10 00  
Miller & Witherow, 10 00  
Josiah Ross, 10 00  
J. & E. Slothower, 10 00  
Henry Sanders, 10 00  
Morningstar & Alabaugh, 10 00  
Henry Shriver, 10 00  
Davis & Grover, 10 00  
A. Vandyke & C. Suck, 10 00  
Simon Becker, 10 00  
John Slothower, 10 00  
John Wilson, 10 00  
Anthony Topper, 10 00  
Hugh McSherry, 10 00  
William Hildebrand, 10 00  
George Beck, 10 00  
Henry H. Barnitz, 10 00  
Joseph O. Thompson, 10 00

List of those who did not take out their Licenses on the 1st of May, 1834:

SEVENTH CLASS.

George Arnold, 12 50  
Wm. Gardner, 12 50  
John Miller, 12 50

EIGHTH CLASS.

Dr. J. Gilbert, 10 00  
S. H. Buehler, 10 00  
M. C. Clarkson, 10 00  
Thomas Stephens, 10 00  
John Johnston & Co., 10 00  
John Myers, 10 00  
Abraham King, 10 00  
Daniel Hartman, 10 00  
John Gourley, 10 00  
David Sheets, (of John,) 10 00  
Ezra Blythe, 10 00  
Wm. Johnston, 10 00  
D. G. Temple, 10 00  
Enoch Simpson, 10 00  
Henry Shifer, 10 00  
Eusebius Owings, 10 00  
Peter Majors, 10 00  
Jacob Garder, 10 00  
Peter Epley, 10 00  
John Houck, 10 00  
John Marks & Co., 10 00  
David White, 10 00  
George Wilson, 10 00  
John McKnight, 10 00  
Jesse Houck, 10 00  
Cooper and Odell, 10 00  
Joseph Carl, 10 00  
Jacob Fahnestock, 10 00



Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Company, are hereby notified that an Election for Officers of said Road, will be held at the house of George Lokes, in Abbotstown, on the Fourth Tuesday in May, (27th inst.), between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock. C. WEISER, Sec'y. May 5.

Wanted Immediately, BY THE SUBSCRIBER, TWO APPRENTICES TO THE

Coach-Trimming Business. Boys from the country would be preferred. JOHN GEISELMAN, Gettysburg, May 5.

ORATION, DELIVERED BEFORE THE Phrenokosmian Society of Pennsylvania College, At their Third Anniversary Celebration, by HON. JOHN REED, For Sale at the Apothecary & Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, March 17.

REMOVAL. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed from his old stand, to the building directly opposite Mr. Newman's Tavern, in West York-street, where he will constantly keep on hand, and make promptly to order, all kinds of Gentlemen and Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES,

of the best materials, and at prices to suit the times. He returns his sincere thanks to the public for the patronage he has hitherto received, and hopes to receive a continuance of their favors. N. B. An Apprentice is wanted by him immediately. An active lad will meet with favorable terms. DANIEL BALDWIN, April 21.

Notice is hereby Given, TO the Legatees, Creditors, and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation, on Tuesday the 3rd day of June next, viz.

The account of Jacob Bohn and Geo Bohn, Administrators of Philip Bohn, deceased.

The account of George Bushman, Andrew Bushman, and Wm. Craiglow, Executors of the Estate of Andrew Bushman, deceased.

The account of Daniel Geiselman and John Baumgardner, Administrators of the Estate of George Geiselman, deceased.

The account of Jacob Diehl, Guardian of Louisa Mary Ann Yeagerline.

The account of Wm. S. Cobean, Administrator de bonis non, &c. of the Estate of James Sweeney, deceased.

The account of Michael Hoffman and Jacob Schlosser, Guardians of Elizabeth, Catharine, John, and Michael Geminter, minor children of Michael Geminter, deceased.

The account of David Bosserman, Administrator of the Estate of Mary Bosserman, deceased.

The account of David Eicker, Guardian of John Hoke, minor child of Joseph Hoke, deceased.

The account of David Eicker, Guardian of Mary Hoke, minor child of Joseph Hoke, deceased.

The account of Catharine Miller and Daniel Miller, Administrators of the Estate of Lewis Miller, deceased.

The account of Thomas C. Miller, Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Storer, deceased.

The account of Peter Smith, Administrator of the Estate of Peter Follar, deceased.

The account of Peter Smith, Administrator of the Estate of Eve Follar, deceased.

The account of Henry Wertz, Administrator of the Estate of George Thoman, deceased.

The account of John Myers, Administrator of the Estate of John Hildebrand, deceased.

The account of John Cashman, Administrator of the Estate of David Moore, deceased.

The account of Samuel B. Wright and John Rex, Administrators of the Estate of Frederick Eicheltz, deceased.

The account of Thomas Reid, Administrator of the Estate of Andrew Winrott, deceased.

The account of Wm. Nickle, Administrator of the Estate of Sarah Nickle, deceased.

The account of Wm. Nickle, Administrator of the Estate of Arthur Nickle, deceased.

The account of Fleming Gilliland, one of the Administrators of the Estate of Wm. Gilliland, deceased.

The account of Joseph Gilliland, one of the Administrators of the Estate of Wm. Gilliland, deceased.

The account of Andrew Thomas, Executor of the Estate of Henry Settle, deceased.

centrix of the Estate of Samuel McNair, deceased.

The account of Joseph Carl and Joseph R. Henry, Executors of the Estate of Peter Icker, deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r. Register's Office, Gettysburg, May 5th, 1834.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and that they have appointed Tuesday the 3d day of June next, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where the latter may attend if they think proper. JACOB EICHELBERGER, May 5.

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AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A GENERAL System of Education BY COMMON SCHOOLS.

WHEREAS, it is enjoined by the constitution, as a solemn duty, which cannot be neglected without a disregard of the moral and political safety of the people; And whereas, the fund for common school purposes, under the act of the second of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, will, on the fourth of April next, amount to the sum of five hundred and forty-six thousand five hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-two cents, and will soon reach the sum of two millions of dollars, when it will produce, at 5 per cent, an increase of \$100,000, which, by said act, is to be paid for the support of common schools; And whereas, provision should be made by law, for the distribution of the benefits of this fund to the people of the respective counties of the Commonwealth; Therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the city and county of Philadelphia, and every other county in this Commonwealth, shall each form a school division, and that every ward, township and borough, within the several school divisions, shall each form a school district: Provided, That any borough which is, or may be connected with a township in the assessment and collection of county rates and levies, shall, with the said township, so long as it remains so connected, form a district; and each of said districts shall contain a competent number of common schools, for the education of every child within the limits thereof, who shall apply, either in person or by his or her parents, guardian or next friend, for admission and instruction.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the sheriff of each county, to choose six citizens of each school district, to serve as school directors of such districts respectively; which elections shall on said day, be conducted and held in the same manner as elections for supervisors and constables are by law held and conducted; and on the day of the next annual election of supervisors in the respective townships, and of constables in the respective cities of this Commonwealth, a new election for directors shall take place in the said townships, boroughs and cities, at which election, and annually thereafter, at that time, and in manner and form aforesaid, two directors shall be chosen, who shall serve for three years; the sheriff giving thirty days notice previous to such election.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the said school directors, within ten days after the period of their election, annually to meet in their respective school districts, when each board shall choose, out of their own body, a president and secretary, and a delegate to the joint delegate meeting provided for in the following section: They shall also appoint a treasurer for the district where no township or borough treasurer shall be otherwise appointed; and it shall be the duty of each board, on the day of their first assembling as aforesaid, to divide themselves into three classes, the 1st of which shall serve until the next election, the 2d until the 2d election, and the 3d until the 3d election following; so that one-third of each board may be chosen annually; and if any vacancy shall occur, by death or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the board in which such vacancy may occur, to fill the same until the next election.

Section 4. On the first Tuesday in November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and the first Monday in May in each year thereafter, there shall be held, at the county courthouse in each division, a joint meeting of the county commissioners and one delegate from each board of school directors within said county or school division, in which it shall be decided whether or not a tax for the expenditure of each district be levied; and if a tax be authorized by a majority of the joint meeting, it shall be apportioned among the several districts as county rates and levies are now by law apportioned. Each delegate to the joint meeting, shall be entitled to receive \$1 per day, for each day's attendance spent by him in travelling to and from, and attending said meeting, to be paid out of the county treasury.

Section 5. The appropriation made for the common schools, by the joint meeting, shall be considered part of the authorized estimates of county expenditures, and shall be levied and collected in the usual manner: Provided, That no tax shall be less in amount than double the funds which may be furnished to said county or school division, as hereinafter directed, out of the treasury of the commonwealth, in aid of common schools, organized according to the provision of this act: And provided further, That to constitute a joint meeting, at least two of the county commissioners, and a majority of the delegates of the school districts in each division shall be required, except in such cases as are hereinafter provided; and if no quorum be present, it shall be lawful for them to hold further meetings until one is obtained.

Section 6. When such delegate meeting is organized, the vote on the question of making appropriations for common schools shall be taken by yeas and nays, a record whereof shall be kept by the county commissioners, and if it shall be determined, by a majority of said meeting, that no such appropriation shall be made for any division or county, then all the districts, whose delegates voted in the negative, shall for that year be entitled to no part of the money appropriated by this act, but the whole amount which such division would have been entitled to, had it determined to make such appropriation for common schools by tax, shall go and be appropriated to such district or districts in said division or county, whose delegates voted in the affirmative. In the ratio of the taxable inhabitants of said district. And the amount of tax levied on such district voting in the affirmative, under the present law for educating the poor gratis, shall be fairly estimated by the commissioners, and paid out of the county treasury to such districts, to be added to their common school fund, to enable the districts thus voting in the affirmative, to the money appropriated by this act, they shall be required to raise no larger tax than would have been required, had every county in the Commonwealth united to appropriate for common schools as provided for in this act. In case a majority of the districts in any division or county vote in the negative, then the amount of tax to be raised by those districts voting in the affirmative, shall be fixed by a majority of the votes of the delegates of said districts. If on neither the first nor second meeting, a majority of the commissioners and delegates from all the districts of any division shall attend, then those present shall proceed in the same manner as if a majority had attended, and their proceedings shall be as valid.

Section 7. If, in any division, no district shall thus vote to appropriate, then the money to which such division would have been entitled, shall remain in the State Treasury, for the use of such division or counties, for the term of two years from the passage of this act; after which time, if such division or counties, or any part thereof, do not vote so to appropriate, then the money to which such division would have been entitled, shall go to, and be divided among such divisions or counties, as shall thus in whole or in part vote to appropriate. And it shall be the duty of the county commissioners of each county, in each year, after each delegate meeting may be held, to communicate the proceedings thereof to the general superintendent: Provided, That in case it shall have been determined, by any such delegate meeting, that no appropriation for common schools should be made for the current year, the school directors of the poor gratis, now in force, shall continue in force, in such division, or county, or district, for the current year.

Section 7. Within twenty days after such joint meeting of the delegates as aforesaid, or at such time as such joint meeting shall fix and determine, if said delegate meeting shall have determined to make an appropriation as aforesaid, the people of the several school districts shall assemble in their respective wards or districts, at the usual place of holding ward or township elections, or at such place as may be fixed by such delegate meeting; and it shall be the duty of said delegate meeting, to give due notice of the time and place of holding said meetings of the people in the said school districts. And the people of said districts, when so assembled, shall be organized by appointing a chairman, and the secretary of the board of directors of the proper district shall be secretary of the said meeting, and shall record the proceedings of such meeting in the book of minutes of the said board; or in his absence, the secretary of the board of directors of the proper district shall be secretary of the said meeting, to communicate to such meeting, such matters in reference to the common schools of the district, as may be important, which may be considered by such meeting: And it shall be in the power of said meeting to decide, by a majority of votes, whether they will raise for the current year a sum in addition to that determined on by the delegate meeting aforesaid, to be applied to the common schools of the said district; and if such meeting shall so determine to raise such additional sum, it shall be the duty of the Secretary to certify the same to the supervisors of the township, or the town council of the borough, as the case may be, whose duty it shall be to add the same as an increase upon the assessment or tax of the said district, and the same shall be collected as township or borough rates and levies are by law collected.

Section 8. It shall be the duty of the several boards of school directors, to determine the number of schools to be opened in their respective districts; to cause suitable buildings to be erected, purchased or hired, for schools; to appoint capable teachers at liberal salaries; to admit scholars; to have the general superintendence of the schools of their respective districts; to pay the necessary expenses incurred thereby, by orders drawn on the treasurer of the district, signed by the president, and countersigned by the secretary of the respective boards: Provided, That no school director shall receive any emolument whatever, for his services, except when serving as a delegate, according to the provisions of this act; but he shall be exempted during the performance of the duties of said office, from militia duty, or serving in any other township or borough office.

Section 9. Whenever it may be necessary or convenient to establish a school out of two or more adjoining districts, the school directors from each of such adjoining districts, or a majority of them, may establish and regulate such school; and the expenses thereof shall be divided between said districts, according to the number of scholars each district may send to such school.

Section 10. Whereas manual labor may be advantageously connected with intellectual and moral instruction, in some or all of the schools, it shall be the duty of the school directors to decide whether such connection in their respective districts shall take place or not; and if decided affirmatively, they shall have power to purchase materials and employ artisans for the instruction of the pupils in the useful branches of the mechanic arts, and where it is practicable, in agricultural pursuits: Provided nevertheless, That no such connection shall take place in any common school, unless four out of the six directors of the district shall agree thereto.

Section 11. It shall be the duty of each board of school directors, by two or more of their number, to visit every school within their school district, at least once in every month, and cause the result of said visit to be entered in the minutes of the board, and it shall be their further duty to make an annual & full report to the district inspectors, to be appointed as hereinafter directed, of the situation of each school in their district, the number of scholars, the studies pursued, and whether in connection with manual labor, the number of months in the year the schools shall have been opened, the expenses attending each school, salary of the teacher, and his or her qualifications and general conduct, together with such information as may be beneficial in forming a just estimate of the value of such schools, and this report to the said inspectors shall be made on or before the first day of October of each year.

Section 12. The several courts of quarter sessions in this Commonwealth, shall annually, at their first session after the election of school directors, within their respective counties or divisions, appoint two competent citizens of each school district to be inspectors of the public school therein established by this act, who shall be exempt during the performance of the duties of their said office, from militia duty, and from serving in any township or borough office.

Section 13. It shall be the duty of the school inspectors to visit every school in their respective districts, at least once in every three months, and as much oftener as they may think proper, to enquire into the moral character, learning and ability, of the several teachers employed therein; they shall have power to examine any person wishing to be employed as a teacher, and if found qualified, and of good moral character, shall give him or her a certificate to that effect, naming

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The General Insurance Company of Maryland, With a Capital of 300,000 Dollars, HAVE opened an Office in Hagers-town, Washington county, Maryland, for the convenience of the neighboring Towns and Country, in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia—Where they will insure against LOSS BY FIRE; Also—On LIVES; GRANT ANNUITIES; and RECEIVE ENDOWMENTS. This Office will receive Money on Deposit, payable ninety days after the same is demanded—and until the payment thereof, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, shall be paid, quarterly. JOHN DAVIS, Agent. Nov. 18.

LANCASTER GLUE. A large supply of the above article, just received, and for sale by SAM'L H. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg, Jan. 20.

Gettysburg & Hagers-Town LINE OF STAGES. THE public are informed, that a line of Stages has commenced running between Gettysburg and Hagers-Town, connecting with the Philadelphia line at the former place, and with the Wheeling line at the latter—ensuring a prompt passage from Philadelphia to Wheeling. STOCKTON & STOKES, March 31.

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S Celebrated & Infallible Worm-destroying Syrup, Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, July 29.

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A GENERAL System of Education BY COMMON SCHOOLS.

WHEREAS, it is enjoined by the constitution, as a solemn duty, which cannot be neglected without a disregard of the moral and political safety of the people; And whereas, the fund for common school purposes, under the act of the second of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, will, on the fourth of April next, amount to the sum of five hundred and forty-six thousand five hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-two cents, and will soon reach the sum of two millions of dollars, when it will produce, at 5 per cent, an increase of \$100,000, which, by said act, is to be paid for the support of common schools; And whereas, provision should be made by law, for the distribution of the benefits of this fund to the people of the respective counties of the Commonwealth; Therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the city and county of Philadelphia, and every other county in this Commonwealth, shall each form a school division, and that every ward, township and borough, within the several school divisions, shall each form a school district: Provided, That any borough which is, or may be connected with a township in the assessment and collection of county rates and levies, shall, with the said township, so long as it remains so connected, form a district; and each of said districts shall contain a competent number of common schools, for the education of every child within the limits thereof, who shall apply, either in person or by his or her parents, guardian or next friend, for admission and instruction.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the sheriff of each county, to choose six citizens of each school district, to serve as school directors of such districts respectively; which elections shall on said day, be conducted and held in the same manner as elections for supervisors and constables are by law held and conducted; and on the day of the next annual election of supervisors in the respective townships, and of constables in the respective cities of this Commonwealth, a new election for directors shall take place in the said townships, boroughs and cities, at which election, and annually thereafter, at that time, and in manner and form aforesaid, two directors shall be chosen, who shall serve for three years; the sheriff giving thirty days notice previous to such election.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the said school directors, within ten days after the period of their election, annually to meet in their respective school districts, when each board shall choose, out of their own body, a president and secretary, and a delegate to the joint delegate meeting provided for in the following section: They shall also appoint a treasurer for the district where no township or borough treasurer shall be otherwise appointed; and it shall be the duty of each board, on the day of their first assembling as aforesaid, to divide themselves into three classes, the 1st of which shall serve until the next election, the 2d until the 2d election, and the 3d until the 3d election following; so that one-third of each board may be chosen annually; and if any vacancy shall occur, by death or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the board in which such vacancy may occur, to fill the same until the next election.

Section 4. On the first Tuesday in November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and the first Monday in May in each